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(54) **SACRIFICIAL ANODE**

(56) **References Cited**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C23F 13/22** (2013.01); **C23F 13/16** (2013.01); **C23F 2213/30** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

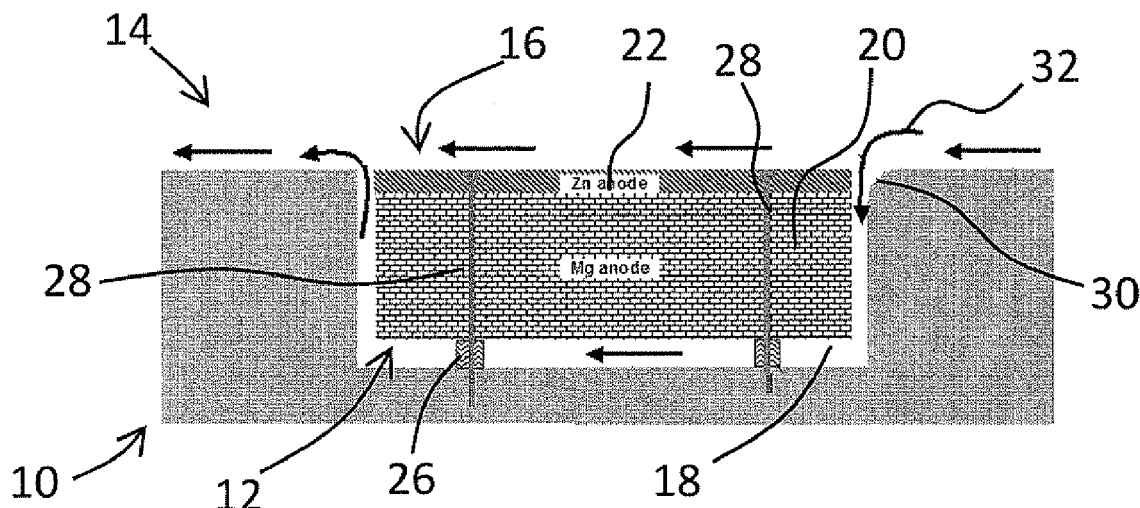
CPC C23F 13/14; C23F 13/18; C23F 13/22;
C23F 2201/00; C23F 2213/20; C23F 2113/21;
C23F 2213/31; C23F 13/10
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See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to a sacrificial anode, comprising: a first layer of a first material; and, a second layer of a second material which is electrically connected to the first layer, wherein the first material is more anodic with respect to a galvanic series than the second material. The invention also relates to a body including the sacrificial anode.

12 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



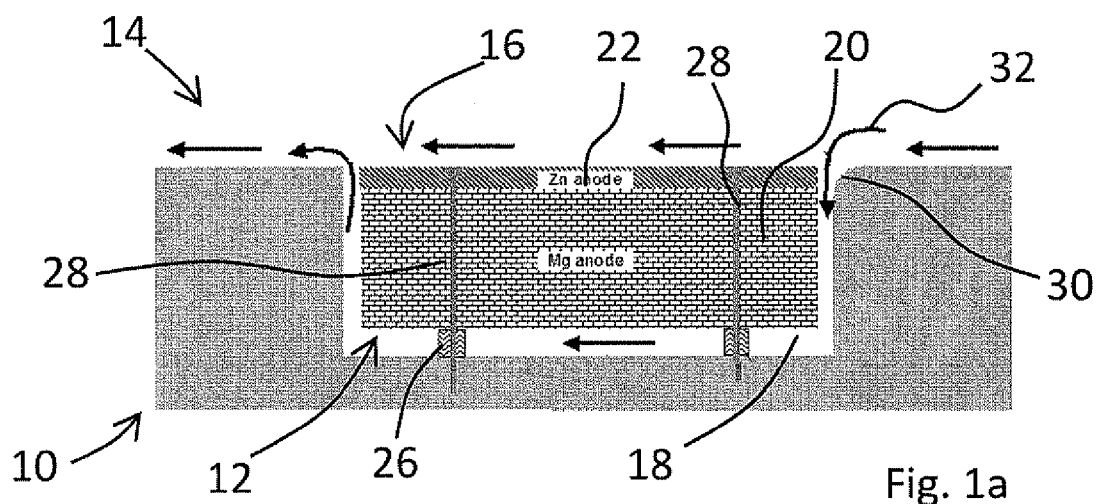


Fig. 1a

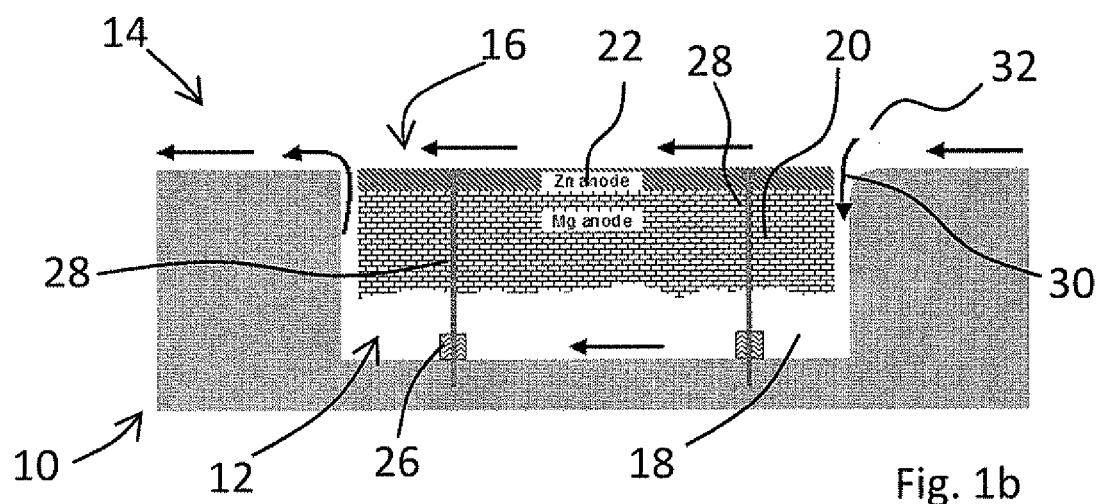


Fig. 1b

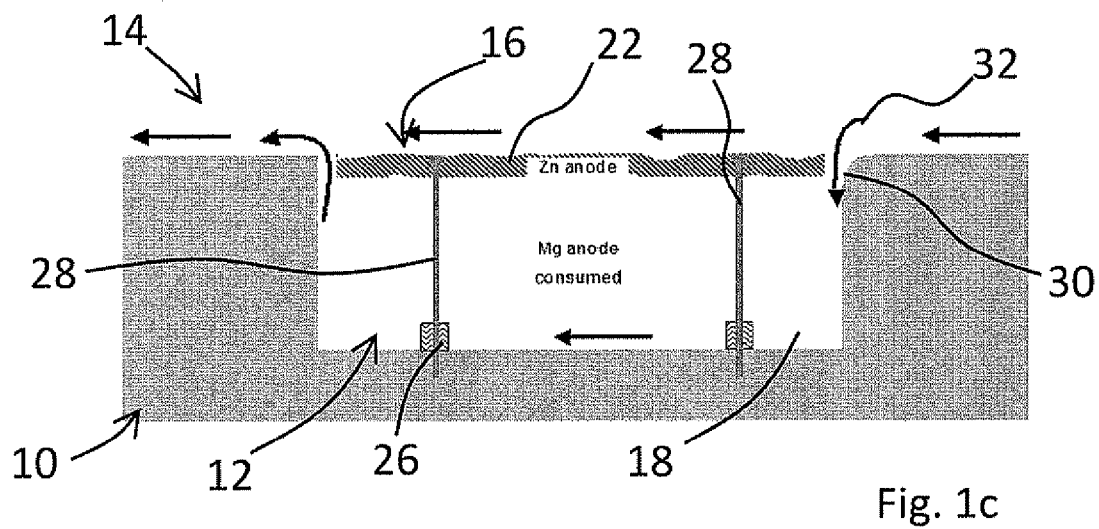


Fig. 1c

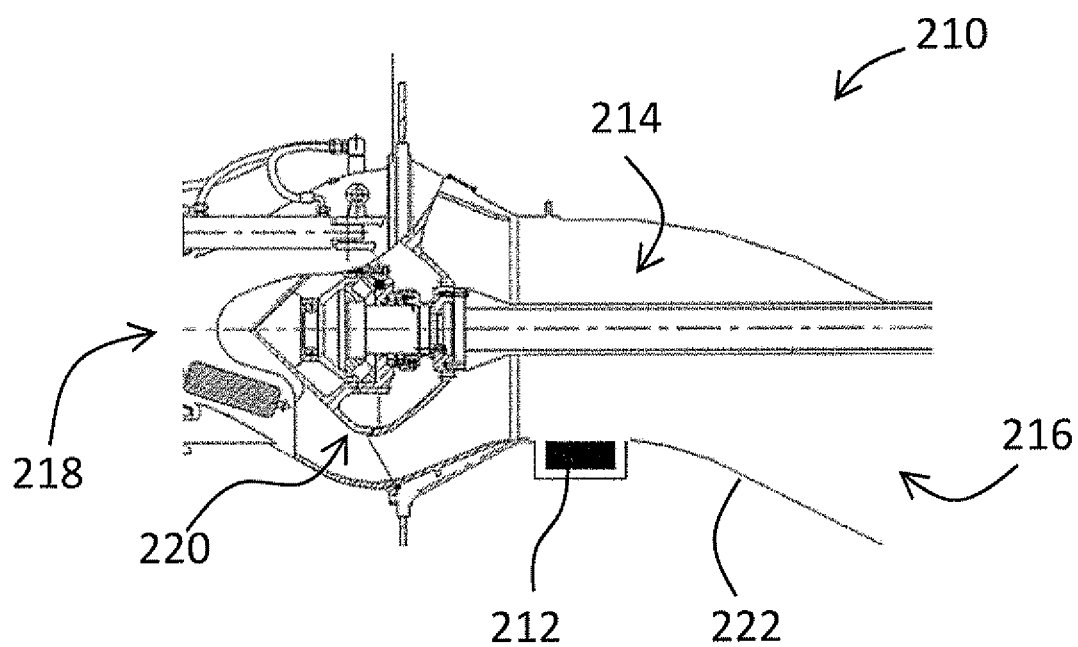


Fig. 2

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SACRIFICIAL ANODE

TECHNICAL FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to a sacrificial anode. In particular, this invention relates to a sacrificial anode made from two materials, one material being higher galvanic series relative to the other.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

It is well known to use sacrificial anodes to prevent corrosion of metallic bodies in corrosive environments, such as sea water. Such sacrificial anodes are typically metallic members which are mounted local to or on the body they are to protect and are more susceptible to galvanic corrosion in the given environment in which they are located and thus more anodic. As the sacrificial anode is more anodic (less noble) than the metal of the parent structure a small localised electrochemical cell is set up between the anode and the body which is to be protected when placed in an electrolyte such as sea water. In this way, corrosion of the metallic body is reduced, if not entirely prevented. The anodes are sacrificial in that they corrode during the process and require periodic replacement.

It is common practice to use surface mounted sacrificial anodes which are readily replaced when necessary. However, surface mounted sacrificial anodes represent a hydrodynamic penalty in the form of increased drag in conditions where the body is subjected to a constrained flow of water, such as a pipe or duct or in unconstrained flow such as on the rudder of a ship. The additional drag is generally undesirable.

One option for overcoming the hydrodynamic penalty is to use an impressed current cathodic protection system which utilises a permanent (non consumable) anode through which a current is passed during operation. This has the advantage that the anode can have a much reduced profile and represents a lower hydrodynamic penalty. However, the complexity and cost of such a system is too high for many applications.

The present invention seeks to provide a sacrificial anode which seeks to overcome some of the problems of the known systems.

STATEMENTS OF INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention provides a sacrificial anode, comprising: a first layer of a first material; and, a second layer of a second material which is closely connected to the first layer, wherein the first material is more anodic with respect to a galvanic series than the second material.

Providing a first and second material in this way provides a sacrificial anode in which can be recessed into a body whilst the underside of the anode corrodes and the upper side remains intact, thereby preserving the hydrodynamic shape of the body in which the anode is recessed.

The first material and second material may be directly bonded together. The first material may be zinc. The second material may be magnesium. It will be appreciated, with reference to the electrochemical series, that other combinations of material may be used. The combinations of materials must ensure the galvanic relationship between the two is preserved such that the first material is more anodic than the second material. And, where the anode is recessed within a body, the second material is more anodic than the body.

The ratio of the first material to the second material may be between approximately 1:5 and 1:12.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a metallic body comprising: a recess; and, the sacrificial anode as

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claimed in any preceding claim located within the recess and separated from the body by a channel, wherein the body is more cathodic with respect to a galvanic series than the first and second materials. The channel may substantially surrounds the anode.

The recess may have an opening to a fluid flow in normal use. The opening may have a first dimension. The sacrificial anode may extend across up to 90% of the first dimension.

The recess may be located in a fluid washed surface and a surface of the first material is located in the same plane as the fluid washed surface.

At least one edge between the fluid washed surface and a surface of the recess may be shaped to encourage a flow of fluid into the recess.

The at least one edge may have a curved profile which subtends between the fluid washed surface and surface of the recess.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides a water jet propulsion unit comprising the body according to the second aspect.

The body may form at least part of a duct through which water may be propelled when the propulsion unit is in normal use.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention may provide a method of inspecting a sacrificial anode as claimed in claim any preceding claim, comprising: visually inspecting the first material; determining whether the corrosion of the first material is greater or lesser than a predetermined acceptable amount; and, replacing the anode if the corrosion of the first material is greater than the predetermined amount.

Initiation of corrosion on the first material indicates consumption of the second material, indicating the need to replace the entire anode.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with the aid of the following drawings in which:

FIGS. 1a, b and c shows a sacrificial anode according to the present invention prior to, during and after a period of corrosion

FIG. 2 shows a water jet propulsion unit with a sacrificial anode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

FIG. 1a shows a body 10 having a recess 12 located in a fluid washed surface 14. A sacrificial anode 16 is located within the recess such that it is surrounded by a channel 18. The channel 18 is formed by the anode 16 being located within the recess 12 and separated from its sides such that a fluid can flow around and contact the sides of the anode 16.

The sacrificial anode 16 is constructed from a first material 20 and a second material 22. The first material 20 is more anodic than the second material 22 meaning that it has a higher anodic potential in a particular aqueous environment. In the present embodiment, the first material 20 is made from Magnesium and the second material 22 from Zinc and the body 10 is a steel structure and thus more cathodic than the first 20 and second materials 22 of the sacrificial anode 16. The electrolytic environment is provided by sea water. It will be appreciated that other anode-cathode material combinations are possible as exemplified in table 1 below and that in some cases pure metals may be substituted with alloys which are commonly used for sacrificial anodes as known in the art.

TABLE 1

A list of suitable anode combinations.		
Bimetallic anode pair	Top surface of anode	Bottom (bulk) of anode
1	Zinc	Magnesium
2	Aluminium	Zinc
3	Aluminium	Magnesium
4	Mild steel	Magnesium
5	Mild steel	Zinc
6	Mild steel	Aluminium

The first **20** and second materials **22** are directly bonded together so as to prevent the ingress of water and allow a good electrical connection between the two. Providing a good electrical connection allows an electrical circuit to be formed out of the steel, the anode and the sea. This allows the corrosion of the preferential corrosion of the first material and thus protects the second material from corrosion until the second material has been consumed. There are numerous techniques which can be used to bond dissimilar metals together such as ultrasonic welding, diffusion bonding, brazing, rotary friction welding and friction stir welding, to mention a few.

The proportion of second material **22** to first material **20** will depend on the application but will be a balance between the expected amount of corrosion and the desired maintenance interval for example. The thickness of the second material **22** should be sufficient enough to be able to withstand mechanical damage which results from debris in the fluid flow and any hydrodynamic loads once the first material **20** has been consumed. Typically, the thickness ratio of the first material **20** to the second material will be approximately 1:9. However, the skilled person will appreciate that it may be preferential to have a range between 1:5 and 1:12.

The recess **12** is in the form of a well having straight sides and a flat bottom which is parallel to the fluid washed surface **14**. However, other shapes and configurations of recesses will be possible within the scope of the invention.

The sacrificial anode **16** is mounted to the body **10** within the recess **12** on spacers in the form of pillars **26**. The pillars **26** separate the anode **16** from the sides and bottom of the recess **12** within the body **10** so as to preserve the channel **18** which surrounds the anode **16**. The size of the channel **18** will depend on the amount of fluid displacement required to provide satisfactory ionic exchange between the anode **16** and body **10**.

The sacrificial anode **16** is fixed to the body **10** using bolts **28** which pass through the apertures in the anode **16** which extend from an upper surface of the anode to the underside, through the pillars **26** and which engage with threaded bores within the body **10**. The bolts **28** are metallic and provide an electrical connection between the anode **16** and the body **10**. It will be apparent to the skilled person that the pillars **26** and bolts **28** are made from a non-corrosive material such that mechanical support can be maintained throughout the life of the anode **16**.

Providing an electrical connection between the anode and the body in this way allows an electron flow between the body **10** and anode **16** in use. Thus, there is an ionic flow between the anode and the body through the sea water and an electron flow through the bolts **28**. It will be appreciated that the electrical connection can be made in other ways as known in the art.

The anode **16** is mounted within the body **10** such that the upper surface of the anode **16** lies in approximately the same

plane as the fluid washed surface. In this way, the hydrodynamic profile of the fluid washed surface can be maintained.

An edge **30** of the body which is defined by the fluid washed surface and recess is rounded so as to have a curved profile which subtends at an angle of approximately 90° in the described embodiment. This feature encourages the flow of fluid through the channel **18** between the body **10** and anode **16**, thus improving the flow of water around the anode, maintaining efficient operation. It will be appreciated that other features may be included to improve the flow of water in the channel **18**.

In use, the body **10** is placed in a fluid flow (indicated by arrows **32**) with the sacrificial anode **16** mounted within the recess **12**. The curved portion of the body **10** is placed upstream of the sacrificial anode **16** such that a flow of fluid is encouraged into the recess **12** and around the sacrificial anode **16**. The presence of the seawater around the anode **16** and the galvanic relationship between the sacrificial anode **16** and the body **10** results in an electrochemical cell being set-up between the anode **16** and the body which prevent corrosion of the body **10** as described above.

The ionic and electron flow results in the corrosion and consumption of the first of material **20** because it is more anodic than the body **10** and the second material **22**. This is shown in FIG. **1b** where the first material **20** is partially corroded, but the second material **22** is preserved. Once the first material **20** has been completely consumed, the second material **22** then becomes the sacrificial anode as shown in FIG. **1c** and starts to corrode, while still providing protection to the body **10**.

Because the corrosion of the second material **22** only occurs after the first material **20** has been entirely consumed, this provides a clear indication that the anode **16** needs to be changed. Thus, a person carrying out maintenance to the body **10** can readily identify whether the anode **16** needs to be replaced by assessing the condition and amount of corrosion of the second material. This may include determining whether the corrosion is greater or less than a predetermined amount. The predetermined amount may be related to the physical dimensions of the second material or to the surface appearance. Further, in one embodiment, there may be markers embedded in the second layer which become exposed after a particular amount of corrosion. This system of maintenance would not be possible if the second material **22** corroded at the same time as the first material **20** which is not readily observable as it is located within the recess **12**.

Having a second material **22** which is less anodic than the first material **20** also means that it provides a protective layer for the fluid washed surface of the sacrificial anode **16**. This means that the first material **20** corrodes from within the recess **12** and helps preserve the hydrodynamic profile of the body **10** and sacrificial anode **16**.

The skilled person will appreciate that the clearance between the sacrificial anode **16** and the recess will be determined by the number of factors. For example, the salinity, temperature, and velocity of the fluid flow to name a few. Another important factor is the metal oxide which is formed as a part of the anode corrosion and dissolution process which will likely have a bigger volume than the parent metal and will partially fill the clearance round the anode. As will be appreciated, the volume of the oxide depends on the type of oxide formed and whether it is soluble or friable which may result in the oxide naturally eroding over time.

In one embodiment, the clearance is the same around all sides of the anode **16** and approximately between 10 and 20% of the minor dimension of the anode to account for possible variations in the oxide formation and maintain some water

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flow even under worst case conditions. For example, for an anode which is 10 cm thick and 40 cm long, the corresponding recess **12** in the body **10** should be approximately 11 to 12 cm deep and 42 to 44 cm long. A typical radius for the curved edge **30** of the recess in this case may be in the region of approximately 7 to 20 mm, depending on the operating environment.

FIG. 2 shows a water jet propulsion unit **210** for a marine vessel which represents a typical example of an environment in which the sacrificial anode **212** of the invention may be used. The water jet includes a duct **214** having an inlet **216** for ingesting water, an outlet **218** for exhausting water so as to provide propulsion and a shaft driven impeller **220** arrangement for accelerating the water towards the outlet **218**. The anode **212** can be seen as being recessed in a wall **222** of the duct **214**.

The above described embodiments are examples of the invention defined by the claims and should not be taken as limiting. For example, although the first and second layers are described as being electrically connected together, this is an optional feature which prevents the protective second layer from corroding until all of the first material has corroded. The second layer may be provided simply to protect the sacrificial anodic layer and maintain the hydrodynamic profile.

The invention claimed is:

1. A metallic body comprising:

a sacrificial anode located within a recess of the metallic body, the sacrificial anode comprising:
a first layer of a first material; and,

a second layer of a second material which is located proximate to the first layer, wherein the first material is more anodic with respect to a galvanic series than the second material,

wherein the sacrificial anode is separated from the metallic body by a channel and electrically connected thereto, wherein the metallic body is more cathodic with respect to a galvanic series than the first and second materials, wherein the channel is formed by the anode being located within the recess and sepa-

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rated from sides of the channel such that a fluid can flow around and contact sides of the anode and a bottom surface of the recess, and

wherein (i) the recess is defined by fluid washed surfaces of the metallic body and (ii) a surface of the second material is exposed and is located in a same plane as a fluid washed surface of the metallic body other than the fluid washed surfaces defining the recess.

2. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the channel substantially surrounds the anode.

3. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the recess has an opening to a fluid flow in normal use, the opening having a first dimension, wherein the sacrificial anode extends across up to 90% of the first dimension.

4. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein at least one edge between the fluid washed surface and a surface of the recess is shaped to encourage a flow of fluid into the recess.

5. A metallic body as claimed in claim 4 wherein the at least one edge has a curved profile which subtends between the fluid washed surface and surface of the recess.

6. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first layer and second layer are electrically connected together.

7. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first layer and second layer are directly bonded together.

8. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first material is magnesium.

9. A metallic body as claimed in claim 4 wherein the second material is zinc.

10. A metallic body as claimed in claim 1 wherein the ratio of the first material to the second material is between approximately 1:5 and 1:12.

11. A water jet propulsion unit comprising the metallic body as claimed in claim 1.

12. A water jet propulsion unit as claimed in claim 11 wherein the metallic body forms at least part of a duct through which water is propelled when the propulsion unit is in normal use.

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